## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

What Will the Yankees Do with the Contrabands?

## COTTON CULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST

all Western Loui ana and all Eastern Texas. This scheme will not do. We can put the "prominent members" on a better. Let them drive out the whites from Louisiana and Mississippi, and plant the "contrabands" there. They will only have to walk over the bod's of some hundred and fifty thousand men, and to a bloodthirsty Bull Trotter this would hardly furnish food for a breakfast. If they object to this as a enterprise too easy of accomplishment, let them take in Goorgia and Alabama, or Arkanasa and Texas, or all of them together. If Yankees were not so notoriously bloodthirsty, we have yet a scheme in reserve, which we would submit to the "prominent members" in doing so we betray confidence, but we feel justiced by the occasion. A great English astronomer has a discoveries through the telescope of the Earl Resemble through the total through the telescope of the Earl Resemble through the total through the telescope of the Earl Resemble through the total through the telescope of the Earl Resemble through the check and any where the telescope of the Earl Resemble through the contrabands." It will be made than it is totake the lands of the Chickasawa and Roctawa and Roctawa Professor Lew can furnish them with transportation. Let them apply at once. They will give him an opportunity of doing something really useful.

THE REBELS COURT AN ARISTOCRACY—LIBERTY AND THE REBELS COURT AN ARISTOCRACY-LIBERTY AND

THE REBELS COURT AN ARISTOCRACY—LIBERTY AND LAW.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Dec. 31.]

Great Britain certainly is better entitled to this appellation than the United States was even at the best period of its existence. It is true that we never had a king, nor a hereditary aristocracy; but the sovereign of England is a mere weathercock upon the church spire, for ornament rather than use, and for use only so far as it yields to the current of public opinion. Its aristocracy has generally the merit of at least a thousand years of good blood; it is no mushroom affair, like the laughable imitations on this continent; it is composed of the best gentlemen of the land, whose well ascertained position enables them to be kind and affable to those beneath them, without hazard to their own dignity.

makeron offer. like the laughable imitations on the continent, if it composed of the best pendemen of the land and affable to those between them, without hears it is composed to the best pendemen of the land affable to those between them, without hears it is composed to the best pendemen of the land and affable to those between them, without hears it is continued their own dignity.

Instead of being dangerous to liberry the artistocracy of Dagland has been its most treatworthy friend and change the provided that of all tyrants it is the most absolute, increased the being body, ignorant, brutal and base. But it ever, in its best days, demonstrate the capacity for demagogues acrebed to it Did it choose the best man for President, or for Governor, or for memory of composed of the land homestry to the heart with the control of the land homestry to the heart with the control of the land homestry is sign and seed his own political percitions. It can be everytoone and intelligent people of the United States by the brist dames of the infernal invasion, and is there any pastions and arrochous crumer. What tyrang is there, what deed of wickedness, what violation of liberty, what moral debasament, from the cold blooded massacre of women and children to the most political percitions. It is true, what deed of wickedness, what violation of liberty, what moral debasament, from the cold blooded massacre of women and children to the most political percitions and the political percitions are strongly and the proposed of the land have a postess of the few wise and good men in its own section against most window and political percitions and the proposed of the land have no more chance of each political percital percent which the despote of the land have no more chance of each political percent.

We have long been of ophicis that, and the land percent is a reality to Great Pricing. It is strictly and the wear of the land have no more chance of each political proposed to the land have no more chance of the land have no more chance o

liberty. The journal boldly arraigned the magistrate for the oppressive pun's iment of a mere child, and the partiality shown to a greater offender, in terms and with an emphasis which to American journalists seem altogether dis, reportished to the character of the offence.

But the press in England is freer and braver, as well as more tignified and intelligent, than in the United States, and the people, of whom the press is a representative, are more rigid in their ideas of justice and fair play. The government also never forgets the claims of its humblest subjects upon its attention in any part of the earth. We have lately noticed a case of this kind which occurred under our own observation, and which well might form a model for official example in our own government.

THE REBEL VS. THE UNION ARMY—THE SONG OF

THE REBEL VS. THE UNION ARMY—THE SONG OF

COTTON CULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST

A PROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE WAR

The Rabid Tone of the Southern Press.

AN ARISTOCRACY FOR THE SOUTH
BATTERS AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.

ATTERS AT THE REBEL CAPITAL.

The horse reserved surcher stationard of Southern course, proceedings of the common country of the country of t

the sea coast, the invading armies would advance to penetrate the interior and unite with the grand army of subjugation on its resistless coutern march. Then, wee, woe, to the c aquered in every Southern State and every Southern habitation. All this, and worse—horors, inimignable horrors in every Southern beme and every Southern plantation rise before the eye. And can it be possible that Southern men, the husbands of Swithern wives, the sous of Southern misters, the brothers of Southern sisters, by refusing to re-enlist, can expose their country and all they hold dear to this bottomics advanced by their leaving, would be giorious in comparison.

Rether than submit to a fate like this, the hardships, the privations, the petry official insocence of twenty parts, or of a lifetime, ought to be borne with alacrity. It would be better, far better, that our brave soldiers and not put their hand to the plough at all than that having put it there they should turn back. Better to have made no resistance to Northern tyranny than, having made it sufficiently to inflame and intensify the maignity and vengeance of our enemies, it should be witherawn at the very moment that it is necessary for our protection. A few more months beyond the period of enistment will, in all probability, terminate the struggie, if our gailant soldiers prove as persevering as they are brave. That they should be withflown and the very moment that it is necessary for our protection. A few more months beyond the period of enistment will, in all probability, terminate the struggie, if our gailant soldiers prove as persevering as they are brave. That they should be withflown in the propose, if they desire to re-enist meat the struggie, if our gailant soldiers prove as persevering as they are brave. That they should be abrief period, they put it in peril of perjectual ruing Honce, in view o, all these solumn considerations, we indignantly reject the idea that Southern volunteers will hesitate on the subject of re-enlistment one moment after they become a

the higher latitudes, where the sun's rays were less vertical and fevers less prevalent, and where the neat husbandry required for the profitable culture of the cereais and the intelligence required by the mechanic arts demanded the labor of whites, the uncoasing streams of emigration from Europe, and the prolific activity of native generation, had populated the country with a hardy and industrious throng of white agriculturists and mechanics.

manied the labor of whites, the uncoming streams of emigration from Europe, and the prolific activity of native generation, had populated the country with a hardy and industrious throng of white agriculturists and mechanics.

In the Southern States, where the climate was too warm for white labor, and where those staples were produced which can only be grown in regions generative of fewers and congestions, an apparently miracilous series of events had provided a race of laborers four millions in number, better fitted by nature for bondage than freedom, and so physically endowed as, white capable of laboring actively in the fields under the rays of the sun, to be proof, in a great measure, against the diseases which fourish side by side with cotton, tobacco and rice. To remove this system of labor from the Southern States would be to spread ruin and decolation universally over the land. The wholesale removal of white labor from Northern fields and workshops, and the substitution in their place of blacks or coolles, would not work a more complete desolation in that busy and prosperous section than the general emancipation and transportation of the negroes of the South would effect in this.

Supposing, therefore, the North to have accomplished its two cherished objects of subjugating the South and colonizing lig blacks—which could be done only at a cost of some four thousands millions of dollars and many scores of thousands of the lives of those white laborers, who, if employed in her neds and workshops, would be far more prolitable to her than whon employed in hor armise—stell, after all, she would have conquered a country not worth half its cost, even in treasure, saying nothing of side. The whole property of the North would be under perpetual tax for four thousand millions of dollars, many of her best lives will have been acardined, and the public taxes as dided upon her people would be rendered so heavy as inevitably to turn away from her shores these bordes of immigrants that have heretofore brought he so most

DIPPICULTIES OF INVADING THE SOUTH-PHYSIOLOGI-

DIFFICULTIES OF INVADING THE SOUTH—PHYSIOLOGICAL FACTS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 3.]

The difficulties of invasion increase in geometrical ratio with the dintance. It also increases in geometrical ratio with the numbers of the invading column. This double impediment acts with tremendous power against the enemy. The slow progress which has been made by his armies seems aiready to have established the proposition that invasion cannot be effected at all by regular marches. An invading army of magnitude cannot penetrate a country as barely provided with provisions as the South, except by slow movement, fortifying as it moves.

European warfare furnishes no criterion for military operations on this continent. There the country is densely populated, and abounds in provisions at every step. here, too, the agricultural laboring population are non-ombatants, and are not visited with the penalties of war. They are humanely and prudently left to till their fields and gather their harvests in the midst of flagrant war. Too much credit is not to be allowed to modern humanity on this score, for, if any other policy were pusqued, the great potentaics who conduct the wars would be as unable to move their armies as Buell is found unable to move this in Kentucky, as has been expected of him for several weeks past.

As our agriculture is not sufficiently thorough in the

able to move their armies as Buell is found unable to move his in Kentucky, as has been expected of him for several weeks past.

As our agriculture is not sufficiently thorough in the South or productive to admit the passage of armies over our sparsely populated demain, so our roads are, for the most part, mere natural paths, made by use, and not by heavy outlays of money and labor. They are not, as in Europe, finely paved streets, hard and smooth as a marble floor. For the greater part of the year they are more fit for navigation than travel; and it not unfrequently has happened in the last season that army horses and mules have sunk down in the highways and drowned in the mud. To compare European campaigning to American is to compare things totally unlike in all their circumstances.

The im mements used in modern warfare add much to the difficulty of transporting an army. The chief implement relied on is the camon, and the batteries required for a few brigades, fifteen or twenty thousand troops, will suffice, in running over them, to roin the best of our roses. Add to the wear and the caused by these that produced by all the wheels and teams necessary for the anaportation of twenty regiments, and it is at once seen in how wretched a state the passage of a small more will leave the roads of this countly. The effort to move an army of fifty or a hundred thousand men over considerable distances in any of the Southern regions is almost Herculean—and we have not yet seen it made with success by the Yankees in the progues of the war.

There is an important physiological fact to be recollected also in connection with this subject. For men to considerable distances in any of the Southern regions is a most Hercelean—and we have not yet seen it made with success by the Yankees in the prog ess of the war.

There is an important physiological fact to be recollected size in important physiological fact to be recollected size in connection with this subject. For mon to fight well and long they must not have before undergone fatigue and loss of r.st. If an army is required to rise early and march several hours it is a physical impossibility for them to exhibit, for any length of time, the proper nerve on the field. On the morning of Manasus the federal army were required to rise at three o'clock, after a fatiguing precious day, and to march a full day's journey before aching the battle field. They fought pretty well until nature become over tozed, and at three o'clock in the atternoon, just twenty hours after they had risen from sleep they took that pushe which has brought upon them so muca ridicule, and which has excited so much disgust among all intelligent men, except the more observant of our physiologists. The case was very much the same at Bethsi. Their defeat was due to their cowardice, but the panic into which they fell is only to be accounted for on the physiological principles. The case was precisely the same again at Carmifox Ferry, where Rosecrans had committed the indiscretion of attacking a fice cententy, well posted, with columns which had risen early, had been twelve hours on the march, and had been physically exhausted by a tramp of tweaty mics. His men could not stand the fierce volleys of our men; they took it into their heads that we were shotting our guits with molten spelter, they took a stampede and fied; whereupon their generals thought it advisable to each them off."

The best and most successful generals of whom whave any account, from Cessa to General Taylor, have always made a joint of resting their nen well immediately before going into action. If an army is rested twenty hours before going into action. If an army is rested twe

There is also superadded to all the difficulties which attend and best the invader of our soil the corroding and demoralizing redection that they have no right to invade and lay waste the South, murder its people and desolate its homesteals; that they are engaged in a wickel undertaking, and are sustaining a wickel cause.

The conscience makes cowards of us all; and this text of shakspere is at last the best vindication of Yankee courage that can be given after the disgraces, f this war.

of Yanke courage that can be given after the disgraces of this war.

A REBEL VIEW OF THE MEXICAN IMBROGLIO.

[From the Elchmond Examiner, Jan. 3.1]

The joint naval expedition of England, France and Spain will not save Mexico. The case of that "sick man" is beyond the reach of medication. It is a popiar error to ascribe the low estate into which Mexico has fallen to ber civil convolutions. The prevailing discord is a result and not a cause. Since the abolishment of African slavery Mexico has become more and more the hibitation of owis and bats, the tramping ground of robbers and guerrillas. Search the New World through and no well organized system of labor can be found adapted to warm regions save that of the transplanted and enslaved African negro. Wherever any country exists, in whatever zone, without an efficient labor organization, all its material and moral interests will be found in a state of dilapidation and chaos. The labor systems of the tropical regions of Asia are imperfect, and imperfect from the fact that compulsion is not so complete and organization not so thorough as was the case with the siave labor of the Spanish American States in the days of their prosperity. The best system of labor that ever existed for warm regions is that of the enslaved African.

The old Spaniards of the generation succeeding that of Columbus were a wise people, as they are known to have been gallant. One of the wises: and most humane schemes ever devined and carried into effect was the schemes which originated with that brave race of seafarers and colonizers of transporting idle and lusty Africans from their native jungles to labor in the mines and plantations of the New World. The maltreament and crueity which these people sometimes suffered were abuses of the system which called alond for correction, but which really constituted no good reason for condeming the system when called alond for correction, but which freally constituted no good reason for condeming the system was uproved condemicant the busy work work.

with, but should be ever do so, the value of the batteries to our citizens would be beyond computation.

THE LATE REBEL GENERAL COCKE.

The Richmond Dispatch, speaking of General St. George Cocke, who recently committed suicide, says:—On his large estates, both in Virginia and the South, he had made ample provision for the religious instruction of his numerous slaves, by erecting chapels and providing competent Christian teachers. Devoutly Southern in all his principles and feelings, he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the cause of his country, and as captain, colonel and general, to devote all his energies and abilities to her defence. His countrymen will never forget his arduous and successful labors in preparing the Department of the Potomac to repel invasion; and fearlessly and faithfully, as commander of the Fifth brigade, did he meet the foe on the famous field of Manassas. Returning home after an eight months' campaign, with a mind and body shattered by unremitted attention to his duties, the last sad act was the result of devotion to his country.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

[From the Petersburg Express, Jan. 4.]

About two hundred and forty Yankee prisoners, who have been exchanged for a similar number of Confederates, will be sent down James river to Newport News, under a flag of truce, this morning. This route has been adopted on account of its economy, it being much cheaper to transport them by steamer than over two railroads. We can better imagine the delight these men will experience at once more standing among their friends and kindred, after months of imprisonment in a hostile land. The Confederate prisoners for whom they were exchanged testified their emotions by shouts and tears, and cries and cheers, and rolling on the ground, when they landed at Norfolk.

NEWSPAPER SUSPENSIONS.

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NEWBYAPEE SUSPENSIONS.

The Clarke county (Va.) Conservedro states that in the counties of Frederick, Carke, Jefferson, Berkeley, Morgan, Hampshire, Shenandoah, Warren, Rockingham, Augusta and Loudon, there were published twenty-three newspapers. Now we know of but seven that are published every week, and all, with one exception, considerably reduced in dimensions. Those entirely discontinued are the Berryville Journal, Charlestown Spring Golferson and Independent Democrat. Shepherdstown Register, Martinsburg American, Berkeley Springs Constitution, Kommey Intelligencer and Argus, Piedmont Independent, Woodstock Tenth Legion, Luray Review, Front Royal Gastett, Harrisonburg Citism, Valley Democrat, Staunton Findicator and Leeburg Mirror. The balance are published occasionally.

"YICE PRESIDENT" STEPHENS.

Videcator and Leesburg Merror. The balance are published occasionally.

'VICE PRESIDENT' STEPHENS.

A Richmond letter in the Savannah Republican alludes to Alexander H. Stephens as follows:—
But there are moral as well as military heroes. There is one in Richmond at this time—a man of great intellect and high position. His health has been indifferent for some days, but he is much better now, and will soon be able to resume his official duties. He may be seen any day, when well, moving noiselessly about the hospitals where the sick soldiers are sent. He has a kind word for every patient, lingers around their cots, inquires after wants, and consoles and eucourages them by his quiet attention and brotherly language. His-public duties press heavily upon him, yet he finds time to steal away from the crowd that would follow at his heels, and to search out the sufferer. Does now your heart I Il you infilinctively who this here of the hospital is? It is Alexander H. Stephens, of whom it will not be said in the last day, "I was sick and ye visited me not."

AN ATTACE ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.

H. Stephens, of whom it will not be said in the last day, "I was sick and ye visited me not."

AN ATTACE ON JEPPERSON DAVIS.

The Richmond Weig of the 4th instant, in the course of an article on the lavis administration, asys.—If they (the Yankees) have not subjugated us they have impigued upon our soil, and they hold military possession of a part of Virginia and of the three slaveholding States. This, we confess, has always been to us an unmixed bitter. And what renders it still more disagreeable, we cannot divest ourselves of the convicti a that it has been owing to the fault of our own administration. Our army, composed of the best material that ever shouldered a musket, went to the field to fight, and for nothing else, and has been paning for an advance from the mement of enlistment to the present hour. Doomed to inaction, and rotting on straw, we have lost more by disease than a dozen victories have cost, and we have lost the national reputation we enjoyed for dash and clan. Unless there is a promise, and one to be relied on, of a total change in this policy of the great Canctator, we shall have no more volunteers after the expiration of the present term. This is a vital matter, to which all our authorities should at once direct their attention. Congress, as well as the Executive, is currusted with the public weal. All should exert themselves to the utmost for the common safety and the common glory, for the fortunes of us all are at stake.

The Behavead Executive Republicant.

for the common safety and the common giory, for the fortunes of us all are at stake.

The Richmond Enquirer publishes the following letter:—

TO THE EDTORS OF THE ENQUIRER.

CENTLAMEN—I observed some remarks about the treatment in Washington of the prisoners lately released. I have been in the old Capitol prison since the 10th day of Safember, and have never been myself or seen others its lited. The government allowed us soldiers' rations, and we received everything our friends sent us except money. I was permitted to see all my friends in preschee of an efficer.

I think our passage through Baltimore was known to but few, and there was no demonstration. At Fort Mc-Henry Colonel Morris was very attentive and polite.

I make this statement merely that the truth may be known. Yours respectfully.

GEO. HOWARD, of Maryland, paroled prisoner.

GEÖ. HOWARD, of Maryland, paroled prisoner.

A NOTE TROM BEAUREGARD.

The Richmond papers publish this letter:—
Centrevelle, Va., Dec. 29, 1861.

Mrs. S. H. Burton:—Dear Madam—Permit me to thank you for the two bottles of home made wine you had the kindness to send me, and which I have found to be most excellent. We shall have the pleasure of drinking it on Now Year's day to your very good health and prosperity, and to the success of our sacred cause.

With much respect, I remain, dear madam, your most obedient servant,
G. T. BEAUREGARD.

MISCELLANEOUS VIRGINIA ITEMS.
[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 6.]

AT HALF MAST.

The flags of the Confederate States on the Capitol and Costom House were at half mast on Monday, in consequence of the death of a member of Congress from Texas. THE HABEAS CORPUS IN RICHMOND.

George Iwells, a political prisoner, who has been in caninement for some time past in the county jail as Richmond, is to have a hearing before Judge Meredith on the 8th inst., on a habeas corpus, asked for by the prisoner and granted by the Judge.

was said last night that a despatch had been received here stating that Gen. Jackson, with ten thousand men, had marched into and taken possession of Romney, in Hampshire county, the Yankees making little or no resistance. A report prevailed in the city last night that the enemy, said to be five thousand, had taken possession of Huntersville, Pocahontas county. We do not learn the particulars.

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JEFF. DAVIS' NEW YEAR'S DAY RECEPTION.

Thre was a more general observance of "New Year's" than usual, owing to the fact that the war has brought to Richmond a considerable addition to our population from other cities where the anniversary is always a period of social festivity. The streets were thronged with ladies, and everybody looked gay and cheerful Among notable events of the daw was the President's reception, which commenced at twelve o'clock and continued three hours. The President stood at the door of the large reception from and thousands of persons took advantage of the opportunity to give him a friendly grasp of the hand. Mrs. Davis was not present, but her place was well supplied by her sister, Miss Howell, Mrs. Col. Davis and Mrg. Gen. Jones. The ceremonies of introduction were conducted by the President's aids, Col. Joseph Davis and Col. G. W. C. Lee. The Armory band was present, and everything passed off delightfully.

ANOTHER YANKEE DOODLE.

ANOTHER YANKER DOOD!.

[From the Richmond Whig
Yankes Doodle had a mind
To whip the Southern traitors,
Because they didn't choose to live
On codish and potatees.

Yankes Doodle dooole doo,
Yankes Doodle dandy,
And so to keep his courage up
He took a drink of brandy.

Yankee Doodle said he found
liy all the cousus figures,
That he could starve the rebels out,
If he could steal their niggers.
Yankee Doodle, doodle-doo,
Yarkee Doodle dandy,
And then he took another drink
Of gunpowder and brandy,
Yankee Doodle made a speech;
Twas very full of feeling:
I fear, says he, I cannot fight,
But I am good at stealing.
Yankee Doodle, doodle-doo,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
Hirrah for Lincoln, he's the boy
To take a drop of brandy.
Yankee Doodle dandy,
And practised all the passes;
Come, beys, we'll take an ther drink
When we get to Manassas,
Yankee Doodle doodle-doo,
Yankee Doodle doodle-doo,
Yankee Doodle doodle-doo
And never get the brandy.
They never reached Manassas plain,
And never get the brandy
Yankee Doodle soen found out
That Bell run was no triffe.

Yankee Doodle soen found out
That Ball run was no triffe,
For if the North knew how to steal
The South knew how to rifle.
Yankee Doodle, doodle doo,
Yankee Doodle dandy,
The very clear I took too much
of that infernal brandy.

Of that infernal brandy.

Yankee Boodle wheeled about,
And scampered off at full run,
And such a race was never seen
As that he made at Bull run.

Yankee Boodle, doodle doo,
Yankee Boodle dandy,
Thavn't time to stop just now
To take a drop of brandy.

Yankee Boodle, ohl for shame,
You're always intermeddling;
Let guns alone, they're dangerous things;
You'd better stick to peddling.

Yankee Boodle, doodle-doo,
Yankee Boodle dandy,
Whon next I go to Rully run
I'll throw away the brandy.

Yankee Boodle, you had ought

Yankee Doodle you had ought
To be a little smarter:
Instead of catching woolly heads
I vow you ve taught a tartar.
Yankee Boodle, doodle-doo,
Yankee Foodle dandy,
Go to hum, you've had enoug
Of rebels and of brandy. REBEL NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENTS. The following are a few of the novel advertisements in the robel newspapers. These are but a few of a similar kind which fill their sheets daily:—

the robel newspapers. These are but a few of a similar kind which fill their sheets daily:

WAR TAX OFFICE FOR VIRGINIA, }

RICHOND, Jan. 2, 1882. }

A collector of the war tax is needed for the city of Norfolk. The necessity should appeal to the patriotism of the city, as it is the only one of the cities of the State not in possession of the enemy, where such a difficulty has arisen. Surely some suntable and responsible person can be found who will enter into the usual obligations, which have invariably been required elsewhere in the State, and perform the duties required elsewhere in the State, and perform the duties required by the War Tax act. It would be an unpleasant duty for the Chief Collector from outside the district or city of Norfolk. Applications, with testimonials, for the place will be waited for awhile longer before such a course is resorted to. The law is imperative, and, I doubt net, will be cheerfully obeyed in a city which is so widely known, and now furnishing so many stout hearts and strong arms for her defence as Norfolk is.

TURKEY BUNTERS, DEER STALKERS, DUCK SHOOYERS, And all who are fond of rousing up big game, especially if well acquainted with the woods and water courses of the State between Savannah and Charleston, and propared for a long maroon, are requested to leave their names and addresses at the Courier office. Enfeld rillos, tomahawks and scalping knives will be furnished cheap.

NEGROES WANTED.

cheap.

NEGROES WANTED.

I wish to hire for the present year (1862) twelve or fit teen smart, active negro boys, from ten to twenty year old, for whom I will pay the highest market price. Appl to Capt. John G. Wallace, at St. Helena, or to the subscr ber, Geo T. Wallace, Lake Drummond Post office, Va.

For, and on account of the Confederate States of America, will be sold under the supervision of Capt. Edgar Burroughs, at the Pleasure House Beach, on Monday, the 6th of January, at one P. M., the schooner John F. Couch, of Port Elizabeth, New Jersey, appurtenances and cargo of Cumberland coal, so far as now romains unclaimed. Terms cash. By order of Brigadier General MAHONE, Commanding Second brigade Volunteers. R. TAYLOR, A. A. A. G.

R. TAYLOR, A. A. A. W. NEGROES WANTED.

I desire to purchase a few negroes, between the ages of nine and twenty-five years. Any person wishing to sell will call on me at the Fair grounds, near Norfolk.

L. T. DOYAL, Captain Spalding Grays.

will call on me at the Fair grounds, near Nortoik.

L. T. DOYAI, Captain Spaking Gays.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE REBRIS STRAMER ELLA WARLEY (IRABEL)—HOW
SHE BUN THE BLOCKADE—PARTICULARS OF HER
YOYAGE—THE WAR ON THE CAROLINA COAST.

The method of the case of P. In the Confederate court, at a noxylile, and the company of the country of the

paper blockades, is likely, we imagine, to be a little stronger than anything they have yet said.

THE WAR ON THE SEACOAST.

The long agony of suspense is over, and we have now every reason to believe that the enemy has began the active operations of the invasion. Late in the forenoon of Wednesday, the lat inst., the Yankees appreached the mainland in their boats at Chisholm's and Page's Points. These places are on opposite sides of Port Royal ferry, and about four miles apart. One of these attempts to land appears to have been a feint, as we hear of sharp fighting only at one of the points named. Here the e.emy, 5,500 strong, was met by Colonel Jones' South Carolian regiment, and a sharp skirmish ensued, during which Colonel Jones was reimorced by a Tennessee regiment. Our troops, though still inferior in numbers, determined to try the efficacy of cold steel, and advanced with the bayonet. The enemy immediately ied back. A portion of Colonel Jones' regiment, in the heat of pursuit, ventured within range of the boat howtzers of the Yankees, which poured a sudden fire into our ranks, killing six and wounding welve of our men. The enemy railled under cover of their guos, and again preased forward. But this time they were met by a still more impetuous charge, our brave boys pursuing them to their very boats. So precipitate was the light of the Yankees that they incontinently threw down and abandoued their guns, and whatever else occumbered their valuable persons. It is said that in the second charge of our troops not a musket was fired. But the Connecticuties did not fancy the portentous tramp of our companies and the silent glitter of our bayonets; so they broke and ran in the true Bull run style.

Our loss, beyond those killed and wounded by the

our loss, beyond those killed and wounded by the shells of the boat howitzers, was but triffing. Of the enemy's loss we have no definite account. When they finally departed in their boats, they left four killed and many wounded upon the field; but it is known that, be sides these, they carried off with them numbers of both killed and wounded.

many wounded upon the field; but it is known that, besides these, they carried off with them numbers of both killed and wounded.

Early yesterday morning the enemy again approached the main in much heavier force than on the preceding day. Gen Gregg's brigade, which was stationed in the neighborhood, fell back a short distance, to secure an advantageous battle ground, and, at last accounts, the Yankee forces were advancing up the Combahee road, the skirmishing between the pickets being heavy and continuous. Of the results of the action yesterday we have no news whatever, but the firing was steadily maintained until quite late in the afternoon.

We have given the above accounts brought by passengers from the scene of action. Up to a late hour last night no official despatches had been received in relation to the events which we have mentioned.

At five o'clock P. M. yosterday official despatches were received amouncing that the enemy's gunboats had again opened a sharp fire of shells upon White Point, but for what purpose was not known.

We have divices that on Tuceday last a Yankee gunboat entered Buil's Bay and chased a schooner that was coming from Santee by the inland passages. The steamer was crowded with armed men on deck. She ran the schooner up a creek, but, finding the water too shallow, ceased the pursuit.

written off Tybee Island, and dated December 25 and 29, before the reported engagement of the Ottawa with Tataall's musquite feet, contains the following:—
The steamship Fingal loaded at Savannah with 2,000 bales of cotton, has been trying to get to sea ever since we have been here. Old Tatnall comes down occasionally to take a look at us and see if there is any chance for the steamer to get out. On Monday (22d) one of our gunbouts put three shots aboard of him, and, as we have since learned from three deserters, who escaped from Fort Pulaski, killed three of his officers. The Fingal is armed with four rifled cannon, and commanded by an exheut must of the navy, who swears he will run the block ale or sink his ship.

Yesterday morning at half-past five o'clock I took a boat's crew of six men and started in pursuit of some wild game, in the direction of hauticski Island, lying about north, and in range of lort Pulaski, three miles distant. We landed opposite the plantation of one Stoddard. I marched my men is single file to where the negro huts where huddled together, and surrounded them, in order to prevent any slarm being given. This island had not before been visited by our forces, and I deemed it prudent to ascertain, before exploring, who occupied the island, and found only eight negroes, all except one, a gardoner, too old for service. The plantation was a fine one, said to be one of the most beautiful along the coast. The planter's house gave evidence of having been magnificently furnished. Every room in it had a fine frame of the finest Fgyptian marble, and the house was built in the best northern country style. The adjacent grounds occupied several acres, and were as nicely laid out as any you can find in New England. Juponicas, magnoliss, cactuses, &c., were in full bloom. The house had been stripped of every valuable thing which could be carried away. Attached to it was a splendid hobouse, which still coutained a large quantity of pot plants. I got some sweet potatioes and chickens, and took away some

NORTH CAROLINA.

WOODEN SHOE MANUFACTORY.

[From the Releigh (N. C.) Standard, Jan. I.]

We visited, a day or two since, the wooden shee manufactory of Messrs. Theim & Fraps, of this city. We had requestly begred this establishment, but we had no lides until our visit to it that it was so thorough and interesting in its sperations as we found it to be. The enterprising manufacturers have in their employment some thirty hands, and are turning out about one hundred pair of shoes per day. The shape and size of the shoes are first marked and sawed out, and then it is bored and sceeped out and fashioned at the bottom, and sand papered, and lined, and painted, and topped with leather, and thus finished in various rooms in the same building Most of this work is done by machinery driven by steam. The wood is gum and popiar, which is well steamed, before the shoe is made. We understand that these shoes are actually lighter than the leather brogan of the same number, and as for durability, the bottoms will last until the next war. We learn that Messrs. Theim & Fraps, who are finishing one hundred pair per day, have more orders than they can fill.

Wooden shoes are worn in the northern part of Europe, and in some localities in this country: but we suppose this is the first manufactory of the sort, by machinery and steam, which has been established.

CONFEDERATE PRISON IN NORTH CAROLINA. CONFEDERATE PRISON IN NORTH CAROLINA.
A great prison is being built in Satisbury, N. C., inclosian fifteen acres. The building is capable of containing 1,500. There are now in Richmond 1,029 prisoners.
There have been sent to Raleigh 31. to New Orleans 496,
to Charleston 160, to Columbia, S. C., 150; Tuscalones
500, Salisbury 176; released and sent home 56; in jail 43;
died in prison, besides those died in the general hospital,
800; escaped 8.

GEORGIA.

THE LADIES OF HAVANA AND THE SOUTH.

The Savannah Nece notices that among the late arrivals in that city from Cuba is a large box of beautifully prepared lint, presented, through Capt. Gladding, to the soldiers of the Confederate army by a number of the Senoritas of Havana. The lint is drawn in threads, four of five inches long, from the fluest linen fabrics; is white as driven snow and soft as down. It is put up in neat little hanks and tastefully tied with colored ribbons. The lint was made and contributed by a number of the first ladies of Havana.

ARKANSAS.

WAR ON THE BORDER -ANOTHER REBEL VICTORY (!).

[From the Norfolk Day Book, Jan. 6.]

MEMPILS, Jan. 4, 1862.

Despatches have been received from Little Rock containing official intelligence from the Northwest, Coloned McIntoch's command, of a fight between four regiments and Opothleyholo, the Indian chief. The fight occurred seventy-five miles northwest of Fort Gibson, on the 25th of December. It lasted four hours, and resulted in the total rout of the enemy.

The enemy lost 200 in killed, wounded and missing, and 100 taken prisoners. The Confederate's loss is twelve killed and twenty wounded.

MacIntosh is still in pursuit of Opothleyholo, who is retreating towards Kansas.

The Confederates captured a large number of wagons and one hundred horses.

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TENNESSEE.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Dec. 29.]

BROWNLOW DIBURARGED.

In the Confederate court, at a nexylle, on Friday, a solle proseque was entered in the case of Parson Brownlow, on the ground that he had surrendered himself voluntarily, on condition that the government would agree to convey him out of East Tennessee, and protect his exit. The faith of the government being pledged, his discharge was ordered. The Knoxylle Register remarks on the arrest as follows:—

Whether Brownlow was well enough to leave the jail last night, or what has become of him, we have not learned; though we understand it was the intention of the commander of the past here to hold him under arrest, with a view to his safe conduct beyond the lines.

The indignation of the solders here, upon hearing of his release, we understand to have been intense. What may follow we cannot conjecture, though we presume the military authorities will see that he is protected and transported beyond the lines, where he may be able to co-operate with Johnson and Maynard.

ZOLLICOPPER'S POSITION.

The Memphis Appeal gives the following account of the position of affairs in Somerset and vicinity:—
General Zollicoffer, believing that it was the intention of Schoepff to advance upon him, took time by the foreick and finder a forcet march towards his camp. Schoepff heard of his approach and fled with all possible haste, and when Zollicoffer got to his encampment he was eight hours ahead of him.

General Zollicoffer is now securely intrenched, the precise peints not necessary to be known, and we learn that in the parties of Kontocky in which our army has been stationed, the sympathies of the better class are with our cause. The message of Lincoln, indicating that the war is one of extermination of slavery, has given much dissatisfaction; and it is said that the officers in the federal army in that section of country evidently contemplate resigning.

army in that section of country evidently contemplate resigning.

General George Crittenden has gone to join General Zelicoffer; and we judge from all we hear that a forward movement may be confidently anticipated at an early day. But for the mismanagement of those in command, in not affording proper facilities, we are led to believe that General Zellicoffer would now have been in Lexing-

in not affording proper racilities, we are led to believe that General Zoilicoffer would now have been in Lexington.

EAST TENNESSEE AFFAIRS.

The Knoxville Register has information that the people of Jefferson county, heretofore intensely "Union," are fast coming over to the Southern cause, and that the leaders of the Union party in that county are confessing the error of their ways, and manifesting a willingness to pay allegiance to the Southern confederacy. Measrs. Swain, Bewley, Harris and Cawood, all horetofore in the foremost rank in opposing anything favorable to the Southern States.

Swain, Hewley, Harris and Cawood, all horetofore in the foremost rank in opposing anything favorable to the Southern States.

Twenty-five prisoners, from Hardeman county, arrived at Nashville on the 28th. The Gazette says all of them were willing to take the Confederate oath of allegiance.

In this connectich we may quote the following extract from a letter to the Memphis Appeat.—

I understand that the immortal Andy Johnson and Emerson Etheridge have been recently, and are now, in Paducah, making speeches to the abolition soldiers. Etheridge's district lies immediately back of us, and he would doubtless take the greatest pride in accompanying Lincoln's horders through the homes of that people who once trusted him as their political leader. There is now scarcely a roof in that district from underneath which has not gone forth a number to light for the Confederate States. And while they are thus contending for their homes, this base ingrate is urging on the Northern Vandal to deeds of infamy, crime and shame.

It is true, a few of his constituents are on the other side, but they are as nothing compared with the number that are in the Southern army. No matter how the warmany terminate, these men will ever be looked upon as traitors to their country and enemies to their God. But let then alone—they have passed without our threshold forever—they no longer belong to our land or hold communion with us, but now dwell with the stra

munion with us, but now dwell with the stranger.

HOW THE BEBELS PUNISH DESERTERS.

Another letter in the Appeal, dated "Camp Beauregard, no ir Fellelana, Ky., December 22," says:—

On Friday all the troops at this station were assembled together and formed into square for the purpose of witnessing the punishment of three men belonging to the First Missouri regiment, convicted of desertion.

It is not necessary to give their names or the facts drawn out by the court martial concerningt heirerime. They were branded on the left hip with letter D, which was done with a hot iron made in the shape of that letter, then their heads were closely shaved, and finally they were each hit lifty lashes on the bare back, in the presence of all their comrades, and drummed out of the service to the tone of the "Rogue's March." Volunteers who often speak of quitting the service upon the slightest provocation, without the proper discharges, and who seem to regard the act lightly, should take warning from the fate of these poor unfortunate fellows.

A. H. Harney, a member of Col. Cook's regiment, from Gles county, Tennessee, died suddenly at Rowling Green, on Wednesday last. He was a nephew of General Harney, United States Army.

Markets.

PRILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1862.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 71%; Reading Railroad, 18; Morris Canal, 36%; Long island Railroad, 10%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37%. Sight exchange at par a 1-10 per cent discount.

EMILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1862.

Flour firm: sales 3,000 bbls. Wheat advanced 1c. sales 5,000 bushels—red, \$1 35 a \$1 36; white, \$1 40 a \$150.

Corn firm: sales 4,000 bushels at 58c. a 59c. Whisky unsettled, but held at 25c.

Albany, Jan. 9, 1862.

key unsettled, but held at 25c.

Almany, Jan. 9, 1862.

There are large receipts of dressed hogs here. Righty car loads of dressed hogs left for New York last evening large receipts are in prospect, and the market is declin ing. Salce of 1,000 head of State at \$4.20 a \$4.50, the outside figure for choice, and 400 head of Western at \$4.